

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
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Herald.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NINETEEN GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLOOD CROWN.WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
FAIRY HARRY NEVER WAS FAIR LADY.—USED UP.LINA EDWARDS THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—LINGARD
SHOOTER.—JAY'S LOVE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th and 6th sts.—
LES CHOUQUILLONS.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF
THE FRENCH.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMPEY.—THE CROWN
PRINCE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
BASTOCHA.NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SERBACH
IN THE GUILLOTINE.GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
ACT—AFTER THE WAR.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 31st st., between 5th and 6th avs.—
MUCH ADU ABOUT NOTHING.WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 25th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
AUGUSTINE THE CONJURER.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HUNTER DOWN;
OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, HALL, 55 Bow. way.—
NIGHT MINSTRELS, FAIRIES, BULLFIGHTS, &c.TORY PARKERS OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 251 st., between 5th
and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BULLFIGHTS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND
KELLY & LON'S MINSTRELS.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 82 Fifth avenue.—EX-
HIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, March 5, 1871.

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THE DEADLOCK AT THE COAL MINES.—We are informed that in all probability one of the largest coal operators in the Wyoming region will recommence work in a few days. This will break the "deadlock" that has prevailed for weeks past between the miners and coal operators, and a reduction in the price of the "black diamonds" will speedily follow.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.—By special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent in Havana we learn that the humane policy of Valmaseda has been the means of restoring peace to several important districts of the island. If the remainder of the rebels in arms would study their best interests and save their lives they should at once lay down their arms and thus end a contest in which they have not the slightest hope of success.

THE SOUND THRASHING which the Missouri republicans brought upon themselves last fall from their factious divisions about General Grant and the federal spoils appears to have done them good. The fighting factions have agreed to come together again and repair damages if they can. It is to be feared, however, that, as with their factious brethren of New York, their repentance comes too late. Brayed in a mortar the fool may see his folly; but being brayed his case is past mending.

REJOICING OVER THE FOURTH OF MARCH.—The *Leader* (Tammany organ) says that the 4th of March "is a day when the democrats have a right to be glad," and that two years hence "the tables of the thieves shall be overturned and the people shall be made happy." This may be good news to the "Young Democracy," but what sort of music is it for the "big Indians?" Call you this "backing your friends?"

THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER REPORTS of the last few days show that the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains has had a good supply of rain, and from these auspicious beginnings of the spring we are led to hope that we shall have no drought this year, but a fruitful and plentiful season in all things, from the strawberries of June to the apples of October. And so we hope, from the same signs, it will be in France and Germany.

RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH.—The Young Men of the Mercantile Library Association have engaged in a praiseworthy undertaking to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers in France by the war. For this purpose they propose to give a lecture in Clinton Hall on Tuesday evening next, and the eloquent Wendell Phillips has been engaged as the lecturer. The nobleness of the charity and the brilliant talents of the speaker must insure a grand attendance.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN has refused to grant a further reprieve in the case of the negro, John Thomas, recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Walter Johnson, another negro. It will be remembered that he was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of February, and a reprieve of three weeks granted to allow argument for a new trial before the Supreme Court, General Term, on a writ of error, and that a new trial was refused. The respite expires next Friday, on which day Thomas will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Pope Plus the Ninth and the Fall of the Temporal Power.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed a special cable despatch from Rome which was to us more than ordinarily encouraging. For some years we have been so much in the habit of chronicle Roman folly that we are glad to have the opportunity of recording Roman common sense, and of associating Roman common sense with the good and venerable man who now occupies the chair of St. Peter.

Pope Plus the Ninth has proved himself the worthy successor of Pope the Seventh, the worthy successor of the Popes who vainly fought against the Reformation, the worthy successor of the Avignon captives, as well as of Hildebrand, of Leo the Third and the others who made, maintained and perpetuated the Papacy through all kinds of adverse fortune from the days of Constantine, of Pepin and Charlemagne up until the present time. No one who has any respect for the past can refuse to admit that the Papacy has been much indebted to the men who have occupied the chair of St. Peter, and that the present incumbent of the Holy See, by his Christ-like meekness and his magnanimous submission to misfortune, has shed a halo of glory around the fading fortunes of an ancient, noble, useful, religious, but doomed institution. If Pope Plus the Ninth is to be the last of the Popes who is to wield the authority of a temporal prince, Pope Plus is destined to an honorable and sweetly remembered place in one of the best pages of the history of the past. His incumbency has covered a long period; as Pope he was in favor of popular liberty in 1848; if the world has changed and his position and principles have more than once been questioned, advancing civilization must share with him the blame, if blame there has been. It is not to be denied that the incumbency of Pope Plus the Ninth has been in comparatively evil times, and that during the evil times, which have been somewhat painfully protracted, he has comforted himself with a dignity becoming his high and sacred character and position.

If anything is sacred surely property guaranteed by ancient possession is sacred. If the Isidore Decretals can be believed the Emperor Constantine gave to the See of Rome all that we in modern times have known as the States of the Church. "We give as a free gift to the Holy Pontiff the city of Rome and all the western cities of Italy, as well as the western cities of other countries. To make room for him we abdicate our sovereignty over all these provinces, and we withdraw from Rome, transferring the seat of our empire to Byzantium, since it is not just that a terrestrial emperor should retain any power where God has placed the head of religion." Such are the words of the Isidorian Decretal and, if the work of the Spanish Bishop whose name must be forever associated with the story be genuine, the temporal power of the Pope dates as far back as the year of our Lord 327. According to Gibbon, who laughs at the whole affair, "the first of the Christian emperors was healed of the leprosy and purified in the waters of baptism by St. Sylvester, the Roman Bishop; and never was physician more gloriously recompensed. His royal proselyte withdrew from his seat and patrimony of St. Peter, declared his intention of founding a new capital in the East, and resigned to the Pope the free and perpetual sovereignty of Rome, Italy and the provinces of the West." The sneers of Gibbon do not seriously affect the fact that first of all, Pepin, then Charlemagne, then the First Otto, then the Third Otto, endorsed, confirmed and enlarged the grant. The line of the Pope and the Neapolitan frontier have, since the days of Charlemagne and the fall of the exarchate of Ravenna, marked the limits of the temporal power of the Papacy. In spite of the demands of modern civilization this fact must be regarded. If modern civilization means spoliation we say, "Away with it." In making these remarks we are not forgetful of the days of Philip the Fair of France, when the Papacy was sadly humbled; we are not forgetful of the days of the Avignon period, when the Papacy was a sham, a shame, a sin; we are not forgetful of the Reformation period, when the Papacy gave its sanction to unnecessary cruelty; we are not forgetful of the days of the First Napoleon, when Pope Plus the Seventh was a prisoner and an unwilling slave. The great fact to be remembered in this *résumé* is this—that after the downfall of Napoleon the great Powers of Europe, expressing themselves through the Vienna treaties, restored to the Papacy the possessions gifted by Constantine, restored and enlarged by Pepin and Charlemagne and the First Otto and made sacred by the ownership of more than twelve centuries. If the situation is changed to-day we ought to know the reason and should not be indifferent to justice.

The HERALD has never been opposed to the unification of Italy. We rejoice in progress. We have always rejoiced in progress. We welcome now, as we have always done, every idea which looks to and helps toward a higher and better future. And every popular movement which promises good to humanity has our encouragement and support. We do not by any means regret that things are as they are to-day in Europe. Germany is a unit and strong. Italy is a unit and strong. France is weak. With the humiliation of France has come the destruction of the temporal power of the Papacy. All these facts of the present moment must be regarded as the fruit of the ripening years of the long extended past. In other words, the facts of the hour indicate progress. The world goes on, age after age; and each successive age is the richer and the happier for the age which has gone before. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that progress is sometimes painful and that those who benefit by it are not unfrequently unjust. Italy has not proved herself sufficiently grateful. Germany is just now too exacting, too cruel. France is stupefied under the weight of her misfortunes. But what shall we say of the Papacy? That ancient institution, so far as the temporalities go, is unjustly humiliated and somewhat mercilessly despoiled. But, as becomes an institution which claims to derive its rights from Heaven, the Papacy is not despicable. It raises no mad cries to man for mercy. It makes no vain or foolish efforts to resist the apparently inevitable. It only leans upon its rights and trusts to Heaven. The present venerable Pontiff and his numerous adherents all the world over remember that dark clouds have

often gathered around them before; but they cannot forget that the dark clouds have always been dispersed, and that after the darkness the light has been brighter, the comfort greater, the strength more potent than before. The Papacy is most unquestionably placed under new conditions. As we think, the temporal power is gone, and gone for good. But Italy, which has found the temporal power in her way, begins now to give evidence that in her judgment the chair of St. Peter has temporal rights which must be respected. Compensation is, therefore, coming. Pope Plus the Ninth, by remaining in Rome, in spite of much bad and foolish advice, is acting in harmony with the highest wisdom and for the best interests of the Church. The Catholic population of the world are more attached to the chair of St. Peter in this day of its trouble than perhaps they ever were before. By clinging to Rome the Pope has shown that the councils of the Catholic Church are not wanting in wisdom. The present is only a new trouble in a new age; but the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli have wisely concluded that there is nothing in the present aspect of things to bar the hope that the Catholic Church will live long enough to give Macaulay's New Zealander an opportunity of standing on London Bridge and sketching the ruins of St. Paul's. It is always well when wisdom rules. We are not sorry that the Pope has decided to remain in Rome.

The Prussian Occupation and Evacuation of Paris—Herald Special Reports and a Map of France.

We have full and interesting particulars by special cable telegram from the New York HERALD's correspondent in Paris, which we publish in another column this morning, of the German occupation of the capital of France and its subsequent evacuation by the soldiers of Germany. Our news columns supply all the information that could be gleaned of the German occupation, the conduct of the Parisians during the stay of the victors, and the satisfaction which was expressed when it was announced that the retirement would immediately commence. The military pageant, as it is described by the HERALD writer, was very brilliant. The cavalcade commenced to move through the city at an early hour in the morning and passed rapidly. In the ranks were displayed the tattered banners of many of the German regiments. The men moved under the Arch of Triumph in the blaze of a sudden burst of sunshine. Precautions against opposition or disorder were not neglected by the Prussians generally; for it was observed that cannon were unlimbered near the arch, and that the gunners stood ready for duty should it have been made necessary to clear the side avenues. The act was completed, however, in quiet.

With our special despatches we publish a HERALD map, ample and most carefully prepared, setting forth the ceded territory of Alsace and Lorraine, accompanied by a descriptive account of its population, area and resources. This exhibit pictures France as it was, shows the portion of the soil which has been lost to the French, the fortified places, cities, towns and other strategic points which have been conquered from them by the victors, and presents the land as it remains for its regeneration.

The war is ended, and now that peace has at length dawned on France let us hope that with its restoration may come a resumption of commercial activity, a revival of industry and an effort to call back that prosperity which during the war was silenced and crushed but not annihilated.

The "Golden Age" of Religious Literature.

We have received a copy of a new religious publication called the *Golden Age*, edited by Theodore Tilton. On the same table we find a religious paper called the *Christian Union*, edited by Henry Ward Beecher. Both these distinguished writers were formerly contributors to a so-called religious sheet (and through whom it obtained its reputation) that has given itself to the flesh and is going the way of all worshippers of Mammon. Upon this text we propose to hinge a few remarks.

Through the electricism infused into the religious press by the enterprise of the HERALD it is pleasant to notice a marked improvement in the field of religious literature. Our pious people were wont to be satisfied with the staid and steady teachings of some of our regular religious press, until a new element, coming, as it were, from Nazareth, brought light and advancement into enshrouded corners. The field of religious literature should be covered with a mantle of snowy purity. The ploughshare of religious progress should follow, and, as it were, upheave the roots of evil and unrighteousness wherever they may be found. In this work the labors of the American Bible Society, with its marvellous distribution of the Holy Scriptures all over the world, are entitled to a full share of credit. "Read the Scriptures" is a solemn injunction, and our little people—our little boys and girls—are pleasantly led into a study of piety by the beautiful minor productions issued from the press of the same and other religious societies. So far all is well. Now we come to that class of publications which make pretensions to religious caste, but prostitute their columns to blasphemous cartoons and seductive advertisements. This class of religious papers is published for lucre. The dissemination of precious religious knowledge is not in their line—unless it be at so much per cent per line. With these our religious friends should be chary of holding communion. But when we are called upon to scan the columns of so voluminous a sheet as the *Christian World*, and the elegant features portrayed by the *Golden Age*, we are led to believe that religious nomenclature was never more wisely chosen, nor the lines editorial more thoroughly guarded.

We welcome the *Golden Age* and the *Christian Union* into the ranks of sound and progressive religious journalism.

ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING.—If the Joint High Commission begin, like Reverdy Johnson, on English roast beef and plum pudding, where will they end? Of course they will wind up with Nova Scotia codfish, St. Lawrence salmon and those hardshell Alabama clams. Those clams are tough, but those "High Joint" men are a match for them.

Impartial Aid to Charitable Objects and Blundering Bigotry.

One of the grandest and noblest characteristics of the Christian religion is that it looks after and cares for the two extremes of life—infancy and old age—with an affection unparalleled by any other system of belief. It smooths and prepares the way for the helpless babe to grow up into strong and healthy manhood and womanhood, and then, when the work of life is done, whether it be well or ill done, the closing days are made as comfortable and happy as they may be, the grave is opened and the body is gently and tenderly deposited in the earth, there to await the sounding of the last trumpet. But before Christianity came into the world individuals, cities and States then existing made and had provision for the care of the aged and for the young to a limited extent; and heathen nations at this day have some such provision in their political or social economy. But any one familiar with the subject will readily perceive that there is nothing in all the Earth, outside of Christendom, that can compare with what the Gospel has provided. There are always to be found in every community two classes of poor people—namely, Christians and those usually denominated sinners; and as the Church is neither commanded nor expected to care for any save those of its own household of faith the other class must be cared for by the State. But the State is not always able or always willing to undertake this work, and under a republican form of government like ours, perhaps, it is best that it should not attempt it. The Church then, or benevolent societies auxiliary to it, undertake this work, and the State, as a matter of right and justice, is bound to do through the Church and its auxiliaries that which equity and the law of Christian love demands that it should do were there no such organizations in existence. The simple fact that a Church or a Christian association undertakes to care for the poor and the aged does not absolve any State from its obligations to aid or wholly to do this thing. It belongs to the State to do this, first and last and always.

Well, such societies exist all over this Christian land and in this city, in connection with our different Church organizations. A few years ago the Baptists, following the example of their brethren of other denominations, organized a society to look after their aged and infirm coreligionists. Some of the members of this society—believing, doubtless, that their work belonged as much to the city and the State as it did to themselves—applied to the municipal authorities for a grant of land in the upper part of the city whereon to erect a home for the aged; whereupon there arose a terrible hue and cry. It was an outrage on Christianity to ask or to accept such a gift. It was a perversion of city property from its legitimate and constitutional uses. It was an attempt to destroy our religious freedom, and so on. Prolonged discussions were held and labored arguments were made to prove that this grant was a bribe to silence Protestantism so that the lion's share might be given to the Roman Catholic Church. But why must Protestants be so jealous of Catholics? and why should the State or city refuse to give support to one denomination more than another? There is no complaint made that the authorities have ever refused to grant a Protestant sect whatever it asked for as well as the Catholics, and if the Protestants ask for one thousand and the Catholics for one million dollars and both get what they ask the city or the State is hardly to be blamed for the difference.

"Didst not thou agree with me for a penny?" said the Saviour to a class of grumblers of His day when they objected that they did not get as much as their neighbors. "Did not you get what you asked? Take that time is and go thy way." This rebuke would be timely now, when the Lord's vineyard laborers are quarrelling with the city and State, not because they don't get all they ask for, but because they don't get as much as their fellow laborers. But after the protracted discussions in the Baptist Society common sense won the day and prevailed over blind bigotry and ignorant prejudice and "the bribe" was accepted.

And now what of it? As we have already intimated, neither the city nor the State can rightfully establish denominational institutions among us—for that would be a subversion of our religious and republican institutions—but it may and it must do its duty fairly and impartially to all. The great objection to this Baptist bribe, as we understand it, that it will form a pretext for larger grants to the Romanists, and that the city does wrong in giving away a rod of land or a dollar of money for benevolent and Christian purposes. The State is presumably Christian as well as the Church, and the obligations of the Gospel rest upon it in its corporate capacity just as they do upon the individuals who compose it. It must bear others' burdens if it would fulfill the law of Christ. And we are glad that the city and the State recognize their obligations in this regard and are ready to assume the responsibility and to do their duty to the poor and the aged and the helpless within their borders; and we are glad also that the Baptist Home for the Aged Society has not, through any false notions of duty and propriety, shrunk from accepting the city's offering. The Methodist Old Ladies Home Society are seeking a similar grant, and we hope they will get it and accept it too. The vacant public lots on this island could not be put to better uses, and if they are not devoted to such purposes now ere long the railroad monopolists and "ring" monopolists will leave us without a lot which we can call our own for benevolent or charitable purposes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, which finally passed both houses on Friday, contains a section authorizing the President to prescribe rules and regulations for the examination of candidates into the civil service of the United States. Suitable persons will be appointed to conduct such examinations, and all applicants for office will be subject to rigid inquiry as to their qualifications before being appointed. This is a great advance on the present system of appointment, but still it falls far short of the requirements of the service.

THE WALL STREET SKEW.—"Here we go up, and here we go down,"

Organization of the Forty-second Congress—Proposed Final Adjournment of the Session.

Our Washington reports and correspondence present all the remarkable scenes and incidents attending the dissolution of the old and the opening of the new Congress. Contrary to general expectation all the general appropriation bills got through in good time. The "Omnibus" bill, which kept the House in waiting through all the night session of Friday, came in from the Senate at half-past four in the morning, and, instead of referring the Senate amendments to the Committee on Appropriations, or to a committee of conference, the House came to the desperate resolution of agreeing to them all in bulk, which was certainly the easiest and possibly the best plan of disposing of them. Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, awoke the slumbering lions of democracy by an astute device of his to give the republican majority in the Forty-second Congress the same power over legislation that it had in the Forty-first, where it could always carry through its measures by a two-thirds majority. Eldridge declaimed, and Randall stormed, and Brooks vowed resistance, even at the hazard of revolution; but all this storm was pure extravagance of passion and rant, for Garfield was not sustained even by his own party in what, after all, was but a very simple and necessary plan of shutting off that peculiar parliamentary resort familiarly known as filibustering.

The night session, diversified with such scenes and with occasional but unavailing attempts at land grabbing, wore on until near sunrise, when, the "Omnibus" bill having been passed, the House took a recess till ten o'clock, having first made the very sensible arrangement that in the remaining hours of the session no business should be in order except conference reports and matters connected with general appropriation bills. By this means the House shut out a variety of propositions which might otherwise have come up to torment it, and the only matter of business that did come up afterward was the report of the conference committee on the bill to abolish the rank of admiral and vice admiral. The committee could not agree and asked to be discharged. The House, under the lead of Schofield, was disposed, however, to recede from its position and let the Senate bill pass, which simply provided for a cessation of the offices whenever vacancies occur. But that did not suit the views of Butler and Starkweather and other opponents of Admiral Porter, and they called for the yeas and nays, when there was not time to complete the vote before the hour of noon. The vote was being taken when the moment of dissolution arrived, the Speaker's hammer descended, and the close of the Forty-first Congress was announced.

Then followed the organization of the Forty-second Congress, and Mr. Blaine, having been re-elected Speaker by a vote of 126 to 93 over the democratic candidate, again took the chair and called the House to order. His addresses to the old and to the new House were models of terseness and vigor. While assuring the minority that it would find in him in the present House, as it had found in the last, an impartial presiding officer, he proclaimed at the same time his fealty and allegiance to the party to which he owed his position. He paid a high compliment to the national government, under whose wise administration peace reigns in all our borders, and referred to the work of the High Commission as something that will bring an honorable, cordial and lasting adjustment of the only misunderstanding that we have with any foreign government.

There was some difficulty about the admission of the Tennessee and Mississippi delegations, but finally all the members who presented credentials were sworn in and took their seats. There was also in the Senate a question raised as to the admission of new Senators from Alabama, Texas and Georgia; but the Senate, which never does things in a hurry, postponed action on them for the present.

Both houses adjourned over till Tuesday next, but not before the House had passed a concurrent resolution, by an overpowering majority, providing for the final adjournment of this session on Wednesday next, at noon. It is not yet certain whether the Senate will concur in that prompt termination of the session, but the general understanding is that, even if it do not agree to adjourn on Wednesday, it is not disposed to protract the session.

The Herald as a "Religious Hercules."

We clip the following from our sprightly contemporary the *Commercial Advertiser*, of this city:—

"The HERALD, with all its magnificent opportunities for propagating Gospel truth, is working if we may so express it, like a religious Hercules, Beecher, Spurgeon, Collyer, Hyacinthe, and the whole host of church luminaries about this, and breathe more freely in the blessed conviction that it is, indeed, expediting the millennium. One thing, however, we trust our matchless contemporary will not forget in its warfare with the devil—his Satanic majesty is notoriously a 'cheeky' customer—and so long as the HERALD too astoundingly cultivates the eminently Christian grace of modesty, it cannot hope successfully to cope with him. Let it, therefore, cast aside the shackles of humility, and open aid 'Clown Foot' with some of his own 'brass.'"

We are exceedingly glad that the heart of so profound a theologian as our friend of the *Commercial* has at last been touched, and that he unites with the eminent divines he names in pronouncing the HERALD a "Hercules of religion." We know that the HERALD is doing good work. We desire "peace on earth and good will to all men." If we can bring this millennial era about sooner by arraying all classes of religionists together, face to face in the columns of the HERALD, with its million readers, scattered all over the bosom of the Earth, than by any other means, we gain a great point in civilization and progress. We want the schisms and divisions, the animosities and recriminations, the dogmas of this Church and the dogmas of that Church, the questions of "regeneration," of original sin, infant baptism, baptism by immersion and baptism by sprinkling, an hereafter of fire and brimstone or one of perennial love and adoration and a thousand other things which now so much disturb the Protestant Church and estrange its worshippers—we want these distractions healed up, and the establishing of a common brotherhood by all pious persons. If we can pour oil upon the troubled waters that rock the citadel of the Saviour among our people we believe we are doing well. And it is a source of sincere

gratification to us to know that we have thus far succeeded beyond our expectations in quickening the pulse of grace in various communities, in infusing new and enlarged ideas into pulpits, and in spurring the laggard professionally religious press all over the country to livelier work under the banner of their chosen and halo-crowned Leader.

Our Religious Press Table.

Our religious table is gay to-day, like bouquets of precious loveliness coming with the new spring. We have reports from all directions showing an improving spirit in revivals, compassing all sects. If we were to take our daily meteorological reports as they come from Washington, for example, and give a glance through our religious horoscope, we will say that "all is clear in the north, all clear in the south, all clear in the east, all clear in the west." Goodness and godliness everywhere.

The *Christian Intelligencer*, mindful of the eighth commandment, gives due credit to the HERALD in publishing the sermon of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, delivered last Sabbath in the Collegiate Reformed church. Why do not our other religious contemporaries do the same? The *Intelligencer* has some suggestive remarks about the poor pay of clergymen, and urges renewed efforts in behalf of the New York City Mission. The *Golden Age* shows a new and brilliant and welcome face upon our religious exchange table. It treasures as an heirloom "a neat bit of the King's English" written by Horace Greeley. The *Golden Age* deserves golden success. The *Christian Union*, in concise and comprehensive form, not only cheers with pleasant words written by the "star" editor (Henry Ward Beecher), under the title of "Spring Is Coming," but furnishes a number of glowing articles, not the least savory of which is a paper on cooking "Roast Duck," written by Mrs. H. W. B. The *Methodist* reaches its eleventh year, and soundly proclaims:—"Were all the secular journals owned and controlled by the civil government there could be no safety in the State." Hence it is to be inferred that the *Methodist* is not in the market and cannot be bought by political adventurers and quack advertisements. The *Observer* glories over the establishment of Protestant worship within the walls of Rome, and under the heading "What is Christian Burial?" attempts through a correspondent, to apologize for the course the Rev. Mr. Sabine pursued in regard to the funeral of the actor, the lamented Holland. The "little church around the corner" will not be shaken to its foundation by this philippic. The *Evangelist*—always chaste and elegant in its expressions as it is beautiful in typography—makes objection to the speech of its excellent brother, Dr. Bright, of the *Examiner*, in favor of the acceptance by the Baptists of the offer of lots from the city for their "Home for the Aged." Here the *Evangelist* is wrong. All acts tending to the good of the aged, of any sect, should be encouraged, whether they come from the New York Legislature or anywhere else, and the religious society that despises them falls in its duty to humanity. The *Evangelist* also refers to "suspicious legislation" in regard to the bill introduced by Mr. Tweed authorizing religious corporations to acquire lands for the purpose of erecting Sunday or parochial schools. It seems to think there is a colored gentleman under the woodpile. The *Hebrew Leader* is full of Purim, the feast of rejoicing for the deliverance of Israel out of the hand of Haman the Aggaite, the 227th anniversary of which occurs this week. The *Jewish Messenger* is in the same jolly strain, while the *Jewish Times* mixes Purim with a little self-congratulation. The *Times* confesses that "religious journalism is no holiday labor;" therefore we infer that it is in favor of plenty of Purims. The *Tablet* gives a list of the names of subscribers to the new Catholic Cathedral, whose subscriptions, in the aggregate, amount to over sixty-five thousand dollars, and echoes the words of the Archbishop, that "the work of the Cathedral would be carried out." Let it be finished.

The country religious press is working well and faithfully in the good cause. A pious people must become a great people.

A BRITISH ROLAND FOR AN AMERICAN OLIVER.—In anticipation of the proposed remedy to be applied by the Joint High Commission now in conference at Washington to settle all our great and "little unpleasantness," action has been taken by a number of British subjects in our midst for indemnity for goods alleged to have been seized during the war, their property. It is charged by these British citizens that they were deprived of their goods under preface of their having given aid and comfort to the enemy in the late struggle. The question as to the time when these several claims are to be presented has been already considered, and their counsel, Mr. Edwin James, is at present in correspondence with Sir Edward Thornton and the secretary of the Commission on the subject of the amount of indemnification to be demanded.

HOLDING OVER.—As a politician Willard Saulsbury dies hard, and holds on to office with the grimmest tenacity even after having been officially decapitated. At noon yesterday the honorable Delawarean ceased to be a member of the United States Senate. While the Vice President was organizing the new Senate the old feeling overcame Mr. Saulsbury, and he commenced to harangue his former colleagues. This was more than even Senatorial gravity could endure, and amid uproarious applause the rubicund Willard retired to private life.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MR. SWIFT.—Coroner Hermann held an inquest yesterday on the body of J. G. Swift, who was found dead in his bed at the Hoffman House on Friday evening. John S. Swift, of No. 16 West Thirty-first street, uncle of the deceased, was sworn and testified that he arrived in this city on Saturday last, ostensibly to consult Dr. Van Buren; he appeared to be exceedingly depressed, and he had some doubts as to the state of his mind; he left the residence of witness on Friday morning about ten o'clock, with the intention, as he stated, of returning to his home at Geneva, New York. Feeling anxious to know whether he arrived safely, he telegraphed to his parents and was surprised to learn that he was not there; witness then called at the different hotels, and found his name on the register at the Hoffman House; on going to his room his door was found to be locked, but an entrance was effected, and he was found lying in bed undressed and quite dead. The post-mortem examination proved that death was caused by opium, and on searching the pockets of deceased a dram bottle of morphia was found, and about eleven grains had been taken, probably at one time, and thus caused death. The jury rendered a verdict as to the cause of death, but that there was no evidence to show that it was taken with suicidal intent.